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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1911.

HARMON AND VIRGINIA.

Returning to Dr. Dabney's letter published in this paper last Monday, the question is propounded why it is that neither the Governor nor the Senators nor the Representatives of Virginia have demanded the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. Failing a definite statement as to their personal reasons for the gentlemen whom Mr. Dabney names, it may be pointed out that those holders of distinguished political offices have not nominated any one as yet for the Democratic leader in 1912. The terms that are convulsing Wisconsin, New Jersey and Ohio have not ruffled the surface of Virginia's political waters. But the troubling of the waters will come, and Dr. Dabney will find ample ground for changing his opinion as to the lukewarmness of Virginia before this campaign is done.

It is not only the old-time friends of Woodrow Wilson who complain of apathy in political Virginia to-day. Murrums go up from the Harmon camp also. He, the idol of Ohio Democrats, has been passed by in Virginia with scant notice, yet Harmon, too, has been called a progressive by Ohio reactionaries and a reactionary by William Jennings Bryan. Unlike Wilson, Harmon is very popular in the East, and not so well admired in the West, where Wilson has perhaps a greater following than any leader now in America, except only Roosevelt.

It is all a matter of viewpoint. The men who were radicals of the wildest type when the French Revolution began, had their heads cut off before that episode was concluded, because the newer radicals call them monarchists. It will always be so. Initiative and referendum deter the comfortable and conservative Democrats of Virginia who might otherwise turn to Wilson as their prophet and leader, yet the initiative and referendum for municipalities was a piece of legislation that endeared Harmon to progressives of all parties in Ohio. Indeed, Governor Harmon has suggested and forced through legislation which will entitle him to be called a progressive by everybody but the editor of the Commonwealth. To Mr. Bryan and to those who think with him, the fact that Governor Harmon was a receiver for a railroad and rode in a private car, and frequently talked to New York financiers, was damning and conclusive evidence that he was allied with the money power and was a plant of the interests. Yet Governor Harmon stood for and secured a bill similar to that of Oregon, making the Legislature elect the Senator chosen by the people; and yet the Senate, as elected by the Legislature, has always been the greatest stronghold of the interests.

When the question of a Constitutional Convention came up, Governor Harmon threw all his weight on the side of a nonpartisan convention, seeking only citizens who were qualified to serve the interests of the State. As a part of the same effort to establish citizenship he earnestly supported the law that recently went into effect, placing all candidates for judicial office on a nonpartisan ballot, and he urged the removal of the party emblem from all ballots used in purely municipal elections. In the matter of trusting the people as opposed to conventions, he used every effort to secure the enactment of a State-wide primary law, but those same reactionaries with which he is said by Mr. Bryan to be so clearly allied, succeeded in defeating this measure.

To the average man the final test of ability to the people is found in the attitude of public men towards public service corporations. It was in his fight for a public utilities bill that Governor Harmon achieved his greatest success and his greatest popularity. Even so, the bill as passed was a very different measure from what he suggested. Yet, the bill, maimed and disfigured as it was, raised the State railroad taxes from \$108,000,000 to \$137,000,000. Under this act the electric light companies had their assessments increased four and a half times, the new assessment being \$27,000,000 as against \$5,000,000, while the Standard Oil Company pipe line was increased from \$5,000,000 to more than \$25,000,000, nearly 500 per cent. "It was his knowledge of what was coming in these lines," says the New York Evening Post, "that led the late Thomas L. Johnson, originally a strong opponent of Harmon, to dissolve his physician's orders, go to a public meeting, and, in the last public appearance before his death, take the Governor by the hand, congratulate him on his record, and predict the triumph of the election which soon followed."

The new laws for taxation have reduced the tax rate and have equalized the burden to an extent that has never been known before in Ohio. In matters of internal control Governor Harmon forced the creation of a cen-

tral board of control for nearly twenty State institutions, each of which had been under a separate board under the old measures. The immediate result of this centralization of power and responsibility has been to already detect and stamp out a mass of inefficiency, corruption and extravagance, though the new board has been in control only since August.

There are some of the things that Governor Harmon has done to fulfill his pledges to the people of Ohio, and yet he has been denied the "progressive" label in the far Northwest and on the Pacific slope. Perhaps that is why Mr. Bryan feels it so safe to express his dislike of Mr. Harmon, a dislike that will probably be most dangerous to Democratic success should Mr. Harmon be nominated. But there is this consolation, that Mr. Bryan is growing perceptibly cooler towards the candidacy of Champ Clark and Woodrow Wilson as those two Democrats increase in public favor.

The meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Washington will be of unusual interest as showing how far Mr. Bryan's personal feelings can control judgment of the committee and the destinies of the party. Unless Mr. Bryan's personal preferences be made the final test, Governor Harmon is progressive enough to suit the Democrats east of the Mississippi River, even if the Iowa Democratic State Committee voted 25 to 3 in favor of Wilson against Harmon as their choice for the next Democratic President.

VOTERS OF ELEGANT LEISURE.

How long does it take a man to vote? How long does it take a City Hall employee to vote?

The questions must have different answers, according to the Street Cleaning, Water and Gas Departments of Richmond. The average man who is very busy and has something to do leaves his work, goes to the polls, votes, and goes straight back to work. The departments mentioned above, however, have given their employees a whole day to vote in, giving election day as a day off at the city's expense. That is one respect in which the present administration of these departments differs from a business-like administration, and a respect which the Administrative Board will be expected to abolish. City employees are meant to be on the job, not to be hangers-on at the polls. The City Engineer, upon the advice of the Mayor, let his men off at the last election day at 2:30, and that was surely time enough. Men employed as day laborers must give the city a full day's work for a full day's pay. They can do that without being deprived of any of their rights of citizenship.

The presence of City Hall employees at the City Hall on election day, instead of in continuous session around the polls, will do the city no harm.

NOT BORN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

According to the Sunpaper, of Baltimore, the North Carolina Society of that city lately held its annual dinner, and there was a great deal of enthusiasm, which reached its height when the Rev. Dr. Walter William Moore, president of the Union Theological Seminary, of Richmond, "but a North Carolinian born," asserted that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, "the most disputed question in Revolutionary history," was "absolutely a fact that should be beyond doubt and not a myth." It is claimed in North Carolina, it may be recalled, that certain patriots of Mecklenburg county first declared for American independence.

Dr. Moore said: "The doubters of this declaration, and that until then they will doubt it. Does anybody question the Ten Commandments or the Sermon on the Mount? So is the Mecklenburg Declaration beyond question, for when the Declaration was made, the signers of the most honorable North Carolinians of that time. There are those living now who heard from the lips of their fathers who helped frame the declaration the tale of how it was made, and what it contained. It is indisputable a fact."

This, of course, is the view held by a majority of these North Carolinians who have heard of this alleged declaration. Whether Dr. Moore has examined carefully all the sources before coming to his conclusion we do not know, but we do know that William Henry Hoyt, a loyal North Carolinian, temporarily residing in Brooklyn, a great-grandson of the famous Judge Archibald Bellamy Murphey, the great-grand North Carolinian of the ante-bellum period, made a searching study of this question, exhausting all sources and gathering an enormous mass of data. Mr. Hoyt started out to establish the Mecklenburg Declaration as a fact, but, as he says in the preface to his scholarly work, "the truth of history" compelled him to the conclusion that the declaration never existed. In a masterful argument, he has, in our opinion, shown that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is mere myth.

Indeed, the weight of historical authority is heavily against the authenticity of this declaration. Lyman C. Draper, the very eminent American historian, first investigated the matter years ago, and came to the conclusion that it was a fabrication of fervid imagination. If any historians, excepting North Carolinians, have accepted the declaration as a fact, we do not know of it.

North Carolina's claim to primacy in the matter of asserting independence is not impressive. The native North Carolinians seem at first to have been little interested in the fight for liberty. Otherwise, why were all of North Carolina's signers of the American Declaration of Independence men born outside of North Carolina? Where were the native sons of Mecklenburg then? Joseph Hewes, one of

the three signers, was born in Kingston, N. J. William Hooper, the second, first saw the light in Boston. And the third, John Penn, was not born in Charlotte, N. C., but in Caroline county, Va., the birthplace of so many of the good and great in American annals. In other words, a Massachusetts man, a New Jersey man and a Virginian signed the great Declaration of Independence for North Carolina. Where were the militant Mecklenburgers then? Why should Edenton, Greenville county, and Wilmington have taken the lead over Charlotte?

Behold, on the other hand, Virginia. Every one of her seven signers of the American Declaration was a native Virginian. One of them wrote that Declaration, another reported it favorably from committee, and others were instrumental in shaping and adopting it. The Old Dominion sent to the Congress the men who had been most aggressive in demanding independence. Of the signers of the greatest Declaration for freedom in modern times, nine were born in Virginia, and no State was so well represented save Massachusetts, with ten sons. Not a single signer, nay, not even any of those who signed for her, was born in North Carolina.

There is a difference between resolution and revolution.

EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

If equal suffrage would bring about equal responsibility before the law, that new cause would doubtless enlist many supporters who otherwise would remain aloof. It is a fact noted throughout the land that by jurist women are regarded with a feeling of leniency that does not exist in the case of men. The man murderer goes to the chair, but the woman who did with malice aforethought kill, in the majority of cases, goes free. The sentiment and sympathy of the jury are with women; artificial tears and feigned hysterics turn the trick. How often do we read that criminal women weep their way through to a verdict of not guilty.

The Stokes case in New York was typical. The woman wept copiously, and they were set free. The sympathy of the jury was worked on, and the threadbare pleas that have influenced so many juries wrongly were still potent in the case of these women. If they had been on trial before an English jury, they would probably not have fared so well.

If equal suffrage will mean an equal chance of receiving due punishment in the courts, it will have the approval of those who believe that a case should be tried on the facts and that truth and not law-destroying sentiment should decide. Of course, the women who offend are not of the class who appeal for the ballot, but the movement is one which alters the status of all women. Equal rights ought to mean equal liabilities.

THE CONFEDERATE HALL OF FAME.

In a little more than a year the Confederate Memorial Institute will be a structure of stone and marble, and the dream of many days will have been realized. Work on the institute is to begin within a very short time, and under the terms of the contract with the constructors it must be finished within a year from the signing of the contract. The plans of the committee in charge are most elaborate and complete; it is evident that both in its interior and in its exterior this structure is to be one of appropriate architectural dignity. It will be a fit place of custody for the memorials of the Confederacy, and if the States of the nation that was each contribute for the grounds of the institute a statue of some son who won glory in the Confederate cause, it will constitute a Confederate hall of fame.

There will be general gratification on the part of the living men and women of the Confederacy, as well as of the public, that the contract for this structure has been let and that the work is to go rapidly on. There has been unfortunate delay, but it was not the fault of the patriots men who are directing the construction of this great memorial building.

THE WAR ON THE TIP.

Five hundred waiters held a mass meeting last week in New York to promote a new labor union to be called the International Association of Hotel Workers. No resolutions were passed relative to tips, but the chairman of the meeting said, "This union wants to abolish tipping. We'd be the happiest of men if we could get the opportunity to earn our living as men in other trades are earning theirs."

It seems that the average wage of the waiter in New York is \$18 a month. His real employer is not the hotel or restaurant in which he works, but the patron who parts with the tip. Statistics were read at the meeting to show that the deaths from consumption, heart disease and pneumonia are more common among waiters and hotel workers than in any other trade.

One reason given for the large death rate was that the waiters who depend upon tips for a living often work eighteen or twenty hours a day throughout the week. No mention was made of the waiters who own palatial hotels paid for with tips. Nobody referred to the Boston negro headwaiter who is a millionaire. But what of it? In our opinion, the war on tips is no less effective than the campaign waged by the Hoboken barbers on safety razor users.

Better still. The Fiddlers' Convention is to be held at South Hill on December 27, instead of North View, as we stated not long ago. There is no better place to meet than South Hill, with its hospitable people and its pre-

gressive newspaper, the Enterprise. All that remains to be done now is for Governor Mann to name some official delegates to attend the convention, and for President Taft to name Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, "Fiddling Bob," to represent the nation. If we do not effect conservation of our old time fiddling resources, the harmony of both State and nation will be impaired, and now is the time to take steps to prevent any such undesirable denudation.

A message to the gentlemen of the General Assembly of Virginia from Editor Keads, of the Virginia News:

"That \$120,000 deficit in the State Treasury could soon be wiped out by putting county clerks on a salary not exceeding \$1,000 and making them responsible for the collection and turning in of all fees due the Commonwealth. Many of our county clerks are now making three times as much as of a right they should make. A public office was never intended to be a private snap."

Too often it is in Virginia.

The Russian situation is one that calls for masterful diplomacy on the part of the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, but Curtis Guild will measure up to the requirement. For fact, for diplomacy, for the handling of a delicate problem, the ex-Governor of Massachusetts has no superior in the service of the nation.

Fifty years from now when our Territories are States of the Union, the great question will be, "Can Bryan carry Porto Rico?"

It looks as if the fee system is in its last stages.

Some of the out-of-town new members of the General Assembly have already packed their grips.

Voice of the People

How Lending the Penitentiary Was Defeated.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Back in the month of June, over thirty years ago, a bill passed in the Senate, and came up in the House, for the purpose of leasing the penitentiary, when the General Assembly decided to adjourn sine die on Tuesday.

How to defeat it was the question, when a powerful lobby was working to get it passed that night. Judge Grimes, of Culpeper (then State senator), and I agreed to speak the proposition to death. Our plan was that at that night session at 7 o'clock one of us should first get the floor and hold it a question and have the other speak to him, who should hold it until Sunday morning, which being done, killed the bill as it could not then be introduced and gotten back to the House in time before adjournment.

That was an outrageous monopoly attempt to get the bill passed by leasing out the penitentiary and all the convicts to the syndicate of sharks in violation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. C. T. SMITH, Atton, Nelson Co.

SOURCES OF THE SUFFRAGETTE.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Please allow me to reply to your letter of G. H. S., recently published in your paper.

First, it is natural that any suffragette should differ with me as to what the effect of votes for women in Virginia would be. But I have a right to her ideas on the subject. But if the effect in Colorado after twenty years and in Wyoming after forty years had been what was prophesied for it, the work of the suffragettes would have been no opposition to woman suffrage. As to the "per-mission" given by some of the largest department stores in Richmond for woman suffrage talks to their employees, I will only say that this concession of women's shops into political meetings place, but does not a source of astonishment and indignation to many of their customers.

Second, my authority for conditions herself a prominent suffragist, who has investigated the effects of woman suffrage in that State, and in her book, "Equal Suffrage," says: "Taking public employment as a whole, woman receives considerably less remuneration than men. She also shows that the pay of women is lower than that of men, the fact being that while the average weekly wages for women in Colorado are 97 cents higher than States, those of men are 33.52 higher in Colorado than for the whole United States. She shows that the wages of men in manufacturing industries in Colorado and Idaho are about double those of women, while in Utah, also, a woman receives only one-third as much as a man. In the case of the United States, the average weekly wages for women are 97 cents higher than States, those of men are 33.52 higher in Colorado than for the whole United States. 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